

## From Dakota.

DAYTON, Day Co., D. T., April 11, '85.  
To the West! To the West! To the land of the free!  
Where the mighty Missouri rolls down to the sea.

A few lines from the "Little, Old Sod Shanty on the Claim" may be of interest to many of the readers of the FREE TRADER, for those who have neither friends nor acquaintances in Dakota are few indeed.

Dayton is in the northwest corner of Day county, on the survey of the Black Hills branch of the Northern Pacific R. R., and is 32 miles northeast of Columbia. It is not down on the maps yet, but hopes to be ere long. Meantime the gopher burrows in front of the postoffice door and the P. M. shoots prairie chickens out of the back window. There is something intoxicating in the clear skies and pure atmosphere of this northern latitude, and perhaps to that fact is due to some extent the marvelous stories that go back to the states of impossible crops, of gigantic fortunes made in a few months, etc. To one who believes that a great future awaits Dakota it is sufficient to point to the government statistics, which show that as an agricultural country she will compare favorably with the best of the older states. One thing is certain in regard to big crops, there are more babies to the township than I ever saw anywhere else in my travels.

There were no snow storms here last winter, as there were in Illinois, so that the ground was ready to work earlier than usual. Sowing wheat was begun in a few cases as much as a month ago, and most land that was plowed last fall is now seeded. The principal crop here is, of course, wheat. Corn did well last year and a considerable acreage of that cereal will be planted this season. A large amount of flaxseed will probably be sown, owing to the high price it has brought for some time back.

Prairie fires are common at this time of the year. At night can be seen in all directions on the edge of the horizon the bright red line of light, so beautiful in the distance, so terrible when near. For a prairie fire means, when your property is not protected by a sufficient fire break, a hard fight with that destructive element, and often the settler is doomed to witness the ruins of his home saddened by the reflection that a few hours' work at the proper time would have prevented the loss. There is a heavy penalty for setting prairie fires. It is done in some instances to clear the ground for breaking, and often that the buffalo bones may be more easily found. But buffalo bones are very scarce now. Two years ago the prairies were strewn with them. Their market value in railroad towns was eight and ten dollars per ton, and many settlers bought their provisions and coal for a long time with the proceeds of this strange first crop of the land.

The sod shanty is fast disappearing and many large and substantial farm houses may be seen in a day's ride. The white school houses at the cross roads are already quite numerous; the faithful but slow ox is fast leaving the field to the horse; and, taken all in all, we are making rapid strides towards the comforts and conveniences of older communities.

The one great want, cheap fuel, seems in a fair way to be supplied, as a bed of coal six feet in thickness has been found five miles east of here at a depth of 120 feet. Little is known as yet in regard to the extent of the find, but everything now indicates that Day county has a bonanza.

T. B. M.

## Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Lutz & Briggs.

## From New Orleans.

### The Exposition.

Among the foreign exhibits in the main building that of Belgium comes next to Mexico in extent. The exhibit is almost wholly a commercial one, consisting of manufactures in large variety.

The exhibit of glass is interesting to one familiar with "The Pittsburgh of the West." It consists of sheets and cylinders of very large size, and beautifully clear and transparent. The display of textiles of all kinds from Brussels and Ghent is very complete, while a long row of large and handsome mirrors seems singularly attractive to the passing multitude. Lace is there—delicate, filmy creations, with years of labor entangled in its fairy meshes. One piece, valued at \$2,000, represents the labor of thirty-two women for six months, equivalent to sixteen years of one person's life. Near it is a carved oak bedstead, valued at the same price. How many persons will ever sleep in a \$2,000 bedstead under a \$2,000 lace bedspread?

Many of the Belgian productions are exceedingly artistic, and prices as a rule are very low.

The Russian exhibit is remarkable for the low, solidly built sledges and carriages, the wheels of the latter being only about two feet in diameter. The leather industry is well represented, and there is a large display of fine and costly furs.

Those of luxurious tastes can be accommodated with beautiful and massive gold and silverware, with \$1500 center tables of malachite and foot-square bronzes at \$500 each. The latter, though, are worth the money, for nothing more artistic can be found in the entire exposition.

The exhibit of France contains a system of light railroading, besides jewelry, artificial flowers, fine pottery and bric-a-brac in endless profusion. The collection of religious statuary deserves especial mention. It consists of a number of life-size figures

in wax, which are startlingly natural and realistic. France has, besides, a very creditable educational exhibit, which will be noticed in connection with that department.

Austria is noticeable chiefly for a very large display of furniture, of ordinary varieties but improved manufacture. Besides this, there are fine glassware and porcelain, filigree jewelry, mosaics, &c., in great variety.

The glass workers of Bohemia show their wonderful skill in a magnificent display of rare and exquisitely beautiful glassware.

All that is graceful, delicate and artistic in *bijouterie* and bric-a-brac seems to be represented in the space occupied by Italy, the art land. Modellings in clay and carvings in wood and other materials vie with delicate filigree jewelry and work in pearl and coral for the palm of artistic workmanship.

The exhibit of Germany is of a miscellaneous character, consisting of various manufactures from several cities.

An interesting feature is the exhibit of the Red Cross Union, a benevolent association of German women having for its object the helping of the deserving poor, not by direct pecuniary assistance, but by the wise course of furnishing instruction and raw materials and helping them to find a market for their productions. The exhibit comprises a variety of work done by the poor and bears the marks of a sound and practical benevolence.

England exhibits esthetic furniture and furnishings, crockery, woolen goods, cutlery, &c.

Ireland displays tweeds and other woolens.

Canada is represented only by a piano forte.

Of Central and South American countries, Brazil makes a very extensive display of coffee, consisting of 612 distinct samples, but makes no other exhibit whatever.

The Republic of Honduras, British Honduras and Guatemala are remarkable for the great natural wealth displayed in the shape of fine woods, hides, dyestuffs, coffee, medicinal barks and herbs, &c. In the Guatemala exhibit are stuffed specimens of the Quetzal or bird of freedom, the emblem of the republic. It is a beautiful bird, with metallic green plumage, and receives its name from the fact that it cannot survive captivity. When captured it struggles wildly and in a few moments falls dead.

OBSERVER.

If your horse is afflicted with those twin pests of all crowded livery stables, glanders and farcy, remove the animal far away from all healthy horses, give him Day's Horse and Cattle Powder, and a generous diet until cured.

## Washington Letter.

Regular Correspondence.  
WASHINGTON, April 20th, 1885.

President Cleveland has had much hand shaking as usual to do this week, and unless some one shall soon invent and patent an automatic presidential hand shaker there will be need of a deputy or assistant president to perform this office. Negro delegations have predominated at the white house this week. The bishops and pastors of the African Methodist Conference called upon the President, and their foreman made an introductory address, which was nearly as long as a sermon. The same day Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet reviewed the emancipation procession of colored people, which passed before them as they stood on the front portico of the presidential mansion.

In the Departments the work goes bravely on, and to those who know the past condition of the Departments this is saying a great deal. A remarkable change has come over them. The clerks are all doing real work, and surprising everybody, and especially themselves. For several years past it has been very unusual to find a department or a bureau of a department here in Washington with the current work up to date. It is not uncommon to find offices months behind, and some of them even longer than months. Whenever anything of this kind has happened little success has attended efforts to even up the business. Sometimes, it is true, this has been occasioned by much extra work imposed on a force not quite sufficient in numbers, but generally it has been due to inefficient and lazy clerks, whose interest in the payroll overshadowed completely their concern in the work of the government. Changes now going on indicate that this hazardous way of doing business has its best days. Those Departments and Bureaus which are behind with their accounts and reports are to catch up with the current business, and when that is done each day's work is to be finished each day.

This is as it should be and is just what every well-regulated house would have done by its own employees. It will necessitate, of course, a thorough overhauling of the different bureaus and the discharge of idle and incapable clerks of both sexes, who have heretofore relied upon political influence to keep them in place. It will demand the retention of good servants and the displacement of bad, and the general recognition that a day's work must be given for a day's pay.

An occasional howl of rage in the republican morning paper announces that the official head of a republican worker has fallen into the place of walling and gnashing of teeth, but as yet this good work has hardly begun. There will be more of it anon, and if the republican paper is going to howl about such a little thing as chopping off official heads, it will have to issue a double sheet and an extra edition.

Some democrats are impatient at the delay in discharging a class of republicans who are notoriously unfit for their places;

but these should reflect that it requires time to select the proper substitutes, and consider the tremendous difficulties that confront the Administration. There are knotty legal questions to be considered in the matter and the manner of removals. It would be just as reasonable to substitute a full force of new employees in a watch factory at a single stroke as to contend that the President should at once turn the republicans out and replace them by democrats.

The "committee on economy" which is inquiring into the methods of business in the Treasury Department will be engaged for some weeks, perhaps months, before they are ready to report. "Thus far we have simply scratched around in a few of the bureaus," said one of the committee today, "and as it is our intention to go right into everything, we cannot rush things through in a hurry."

With the entrance of a new Administration there was naturally considerable interest felt in society circles as to the ladies of the cabinet and their characteristics. From all accounts the impressions formed by contact with Miss Cleveland and the ladies who will for the next four years be prominent factors in the social world, are of the most flattering description. Some of the ladies of society here paid particular attention to noting the effects of the new element, and their verdict was that society was in safe hands and no disagreeable frictions would occur.

Advancing spring warns us to be prepared for warmer weather. Strengthen the system, purify the blood, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## Literature.

### Magazines.

The May HARPER'S opens with a beautiful suggestion of spring in its frontispiece, entitled Spring Blossoms, from a drawing by Howard Pyle. There is fuller intimation of the same bright season in the fine full page illustration, by Alfred Parsons, of Wordsworth's sonnet, "Admonition," and in an interesting and finely illustrated paper on "A Witch Hazel," by Wm. Hamilton Gibson. "Espanola and its Environs" is a readable paper, with some striking pictures of life and scenery in New Mexico. "Through London by Canal" is an attractive and richly illustrated paper by E. B. Martin. Harry Constock contributes a timely and valuable article on "Jersey Cattle in America." J. W. Girard has a paper full of pictures of old Dutch life in New York entitled "Anneke Jans Bogardus and Her Farm," and Dr. Miller's second paper in his series of Baltic sketches under the head of "A Wild Goose Chase," takes the reader from Copenhagen to Skagen. The novels, "At the Red Glove" and "East Angels," are continued, and there are three good short stories. George William Curtis, in the Easy Chair, and Charles Dudley Warner, in The Drawer, contribute to the reader's entertainment and amusement, and the other editorial departments are well sustained.

It is a curious fact that one of the most famous poems in our language appeared originally in a magazine that seldom touches poetry at all, and the same periodical, after an interval of sixty-six years, now brings out another poem very similar in theme. Bryant's "Thanatopsis" was first printed in the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for September, 1817. The May number of the Review, just out, has a poem by Robert Buchanan on "The New Buddha." The critics found fault with Mr. Bryant's poem on the ground that it was un-Christian; it remains to be seen what they will say of Mr. Buchanan's. The question, "Has Christianity Benefited Women?" is ably discussed in this number by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Bishop J. L. Spaulding. President J. L. Pickard writes on "Why Crime is Increasing," and David Dudley Field on "Industrial cooperation," while Prof. Andrew F. West, of Princeton, contributes an article of great clearness and strength on "What is American Freedom?" James Payne, the English novelist, discusses "Success in Fiction," and T. F. Thistleton Dyer "Superstition in English Life." The new department of Comments keeps well up to the standard with which it started.

Readers of THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY can be quite sure of their money's worth in the May number, which is full of articles rich in thought, and information on living questions of the day. The first paper, "Our Recent Debts to Vivisection," by William W. Keen, M. D., is a graphic account of the benefits that have been conferred upon humanity during the last quarter of a century, by means of experiments on animals. The article by Professor W. K. Brooks is a significant answer to the interesting question "Can Man be modified by Selection?" Dr. Max von Pettenkofer's timely papers on "Cholera" end in this number, with the fourth of the series, which is mainly devoted to the subject of prevention. "Religion without Dogma," by Mr. George Hes, is a vigorous protest against the trammels of theological authority. "Methods of teaching political economy," by Professor J. Laurence Laughlin; "A Scientific View of the Coal Question," by G. Gore; and "Training in Ethical Science," by H. H. Curtis, are able articles, deserving the attention of all who are concerned in the management of the young, and interested in the subject of educational improvement. The present installment of "The Chemistry of Cookery" is devoted to vegetarianism, and other articles of interest: "The Nervous System and Consciousness," by Prof. Benedict; "Arctic Exploration and its Objects," by Dr. Franz Boss; and Pasteur's Research in Germ Life, by Prof. Tyndall; Illiteracy as a Source of National Danger, and A Test

of Philosophy are discussed in the Editor's Table, and there are 20 pages of Literary Notices, Popular Miscellany, &c.

Brainard's Musical World comes to us more interesting than ever. The editorials and letters are always pleasing, also the miscellany and correspondence. The April number of the World contains some very interesting vocal and instrumental music, viz: "My Bonnie Boy," by Wells; "Listen to Dem Ding, Dong, Bells," by Sawyer; "Mendolinda," a Mexican serenade by Langey, and "For Ever and For Ever," waltz by Tosti. The subscription price \$1.50 per annum. Address S. BRAINARD'S, SOSS, State street, Chicago, Ill.

## A New Day of Issue for "The Century."

The editions of The Century Magazine are now so large that it has become necessary either to go to press at an earlier date or to postpone the day of issue. The latter alternative has been accepted. The April number, the edition of which was 225,000, was delayed until the 25th of March. The May number—edition, 250,000—will be issued on the 1st day of May, thus inaugurating with the first number of the thirtieth volume a change which has long been considered desirable by the publishers, and which, it is believed, will be heartily commended by the public. Future numbers of The Century Magazine will be issued on the 1st day of the month of which each bears date.

## A Chancellor's Opinion.

Hon. James Harlan, ex-Vice Chancellor of Louisville, Ky., a brother of Justice Harlan, U. S. Supreme Court, says of St. Jacobs Oil: "I use it, and I know full well whereof I speak in pronouncing it a most extraordinary cure for all that is claimed for it by its proprietors. Every family should have it."

## The Hotel Colfax.

The summer resort near the "Old Magnesian Chalybeate" and "Colfax" mineral springs, at Colfax, Iowa, 24 miles east of Des Moines and 333 west of Chicago, on the Rock Island & Pacific R.R., will be opened on May 6, for the season of 1885. This splendid hotel can accommodate 300 guests. All its appointments are first-class. Its tables are supplied with all the substantial delicacies, and its parlors, reading and sleeping rooms with every convenience. Croquet, billiards, bowling alleys and other facilities for recreation. Thayer's orchestra engaged for the season.

The grounds include the old "Old M. C." and Colfax springs, which are unequalled for their remedial virtues. Thousands certify to their efficacy; they are a powerful alterative and tonic, and an infallible cure for rheumatism, dyspepsia, indigestion and other ailments.

The Hotel Colfax furnishes the water fresh from the original fountains for drinking and bathing, hot or cold. Its charges are moderate, \$10 per week and upward. Parties desiring quarters for the summer should secure them at once.

## Ammoniated Bread.

Ammoniated baking powder—that is, baking powder in which carbonate of ammonia is used as an ingredient, and which exhale an odor of ammonia when heated—are classed by many physicians and sanitarians as superior to all others. Prof. Hassell, of London, who is recognized as highest authority on the subject of food hygiene, commends in the strongest terms the use of carbonate of ammonia as a leavening agent, stating its great advantage to be in its perfect volatility, which permits it to be, by the heat of baking, entirely thrown into leavening gas whereby the bread is raised. The experiment with heat would seem to indicate the superior, not the inferior, value of such baking powder. The little heat that is imparted to it when held over a gas jet, lamp or stove suffices to resolve the carbonate of ammonia into leavening gas and throw it off. The first heat of baking, therefore, will effectually develop all the gas, thoroughly leaven the loaf, and dissipate the gas-producing ingredients of a powder of this kind; and this is the highest test of a perfect baking powder. Where other alkalies alone are used they are not infrequently retained, unresolved, through the whole process of baking, and remain an unwholesome ingredient in the finished bread. The carbonate of ammonia cannot be used as a substitute for cream of tartar.—N. Y. Weekly Tribune.

State Supt Henry Raab has recently decided that directors may hire teachers for a term extending for a reasonable time after the April election, but directors cannot hire teachers before the election for a term extending beyond the beginning of the school year, July 1. From the above it may be inferred that all schools should close their spring terms not later than June 30.

Dyspepsia in its worst form will yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills and by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

The farmer can be the very best liver in the land, just as easily as not, and he should be. He has his choice of the world's produce. He holds a first mortgage on the herds and flocks. The crops and fruits of the earth are his to begin with, and he should "fare sumptuously every day." Why not? He will be all the better man, and better farmer for it, and it is his duty as well as his privilege. The only reason he does not, is that he has permitted himself and his family to get into a rut of beef and cabbage, pork and potatoes, that he finds it difficult to get out of. This is all wrong from every point of view. He should get out, he must get out, if he would make the most of himself and his family, and now is the time to make a beginning. Here's Spring, with all its gardening opportunities—improve them. Enlarge the boundaries of the garden, and enlarge your ideas of gardening at the same time. Plan with liberal views, and plant with a liberal hand.

Tongaline has given me better satisfaction in the treatment of neuralgic affections than anything else I have ever used. C. B. Shumway, M.D., Monroeville, O.

Frank Hall, a Stretcher music teacher, is as happy as a bivalve at high tide. A rich old uncle of his died in the east and left Hall a fortune of \$25,000.

We feel that we are doing the public a favor in calling their attention particularly to Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is not a mere patent medicine, but a proprietary article possessing real curative properties, and its effects upon the blood are positive. Spring Debility, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and all troubles caused by impure blood readily yield to this excellent medicine. We think those who give it a trial for that "out of

sorts" feeling from which so many suffer and which is peculiar to this season, will be quite satisfied with the results.

Mrs. Meath, who a few years ago lived near Mendota, has been left a fortune of \$600,000 with an annuity of \$5,000 a year besides. The case had been in the English courts for nine years. The property is situated in Dunmore, Ireland. Her son, P. T. Meath, taught school in Col. Morrill's district some ten years ago.

One of the greatest of Pennsylvania's products is petroleum. Millions have been made in the greasy fluid. Benjamin Crump, living at Oil City, right in the heart of the petroleum country, was prostrated by sick headache and general exhaustion, by working continuously in the sun. By the doctor's advice he used Mishler's Herb Bitters as a preventive, and thereafter did not suffer.

The Globe is guilty of the parentage of the following statement: "There are residing in a cottage at Manlius, this county, one great grandmother, two grandmothers, three mothers, three daughters, two granddaughters, one son, one uncle, one great-uncle, two widows, four fatherless children; yet there are only five persons in all."

Don't be ashamed to pay your subscription because it has been due a long time. The longer you let it go the worse it is for you and for the publisher, too.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.  
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA.  
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA.  
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

**FLOUR AND FEED,**  
Lime, Salt, Cement, Plastering Hair and Stucco. Also the  
**LONDON**  
**Horse & Cattle Food**  
A preparation far superior to any condition powder ever made.  
Oat Cake, Corn Meal, &c.  
A. HAMILTON.  
141 Main street, Ottawa, Ill.

**H. C. STRAWN'S**  
**Lumber Yard**  
AND PLANING MILL.  
Near the Illinois River Bridge.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**  
James E. White strain. Eggs for hatching \$1 per setting.  
MRS. JOSEPH KINZER,  
near 2nd St.,  
Utica, La Salle Co., Ill.

**Money to Loan.**  
In sums of \$1,000 and upward, on improved farms and on business property.  
JAS. F. GALVIN,  
Loan, Insurance and Steamship Agency.  
Office in Peoria Block, Ottawa, Ill.

**DR. J. B. WALKER,**  
**Oculist and Aurist,**  
Who has practiced in this city since 1850, may be consulted.

AT THE CLIFTON HOTEL, OTTAWA,  
on the first Saturday of each month,  
as follows:

Saturday	January 3
Saturday	February 7
Saturday	March 7
Saturday	April 4
Saturday	May 2
Saturday	June 6

At all other times as this is the only place he visits professionally he may be found in Chicago.

OFFICE AND DISPENSARY:  
85 Washington Street, N. W. Corner of Dearborn.

**Lippert's Meat Market,**  
South side of Main St., a few doors west of M. Kuehn's drug store, Ottawa, Ill.

The public will always find my market well stocked with the choicest Fresh and Salt Meats, such as Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Corned Beef, Pickled Pork, Smoked Hams and Sides, &c. Especial attention paid to Yankee and Bologna Sausages.  
Free Delivery to all parts of the city.  
March 1, 1885. GEORGE LIPPERT.

**MARSHALL'S CORN SHELLERS.**  
HAND AND POWER.  
ONE, TWO, FOUR, EIGHT HORSE HORSE POWERS.  
Belt or Geared.  
Feeding or Power.  
WIND MILLS.  
ALL KINDS AND SIZES.  
Iron Pumps, Iron Pipes.  
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

**SHELLERS BRASS CYLINDERS**  
For Running, Walking and Comb and Files.  
MARSHALL'S MFG. CO.,  
La Salle Co., Illinois.

**LAST CHANCE**  
To obtain Government Lands free—that are suitable for general farming and stock raising purposes—before change of laws as per bills now pending in Congress.  
**320 IN THE DEVILS LAKE,**  
TURTLE MOUNTAIN,  
And Mouse River Country.  
NORTH ACRES  
DAKOTA ACRES  
Over 2,000,000 Acres of R. R. Lands in Minnesota at the low price of \$2.00 per acre and upwards. Sectional Map and full particulars mailed free to any address by C. H. WARREN, Gen'l Pass Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and Manitoba R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

**FREE**  
We will sell you a first-class Sewing Machine cheaper than any one in this county, either for cash or installment. Oil and attachments on hand. All Machines fully warranted. Call and see.  
F. D. SWEETSER & CO.  
Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1884.

(CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.)

**H. W. JONES,**  
and Jackson St.  
Corner of Clinton

**Carriage Factory.**

Good Carriages, Top and Open Buggies, Side Seat Buggies, Two-seater open Buggies, Light Wagons, Sulkeys, &c., can find them at this factory, all of his own make, of the Best Material and in the Most Approved Style and Finish, all Warranted and for sale at Low Prices. Also made to order such as are wanted. Repairing done promptly; painting, trimming wood and iron work.

**OTTAWA CENTRE**  
**Wagon & Carriage Manufactory**

**JOHN D. VETTE, Prop'r,**  
On Superior Street, near the old Fox River House.

Having introduced many important improvements in his establishment, making it the largest and most complete in the city, the undersigned invites farmers and others desiring new wagons or old ones repaired, to call or write.

**Fine Family Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons and Democrat Wagons.**  
Or anything in his line to give him a call. A work warranted and prices that defy competition.  
JOHN D. VETTE.

**THOMPSON & PATCH**  
HAVE OPENED A

**New Furniture Depot**  
One Door South of Stomont's Foundry.

**SECOND HAND FURNITURE**  
Bought, sold, or taken in exchange for new.

**ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE**  
Repaired and Upholstered  
AT REASONABLE RATES.  
Ottawa, September 11th, 1881-84

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English Shire, Norman and Cleveland Bay Horses,  
Make several importations every year. An Importation of Thirty Horses on the way, will arrive at Wenona about Aug. 6th, consisting only of the choicest animals to be found in Europe. Parties wishing the best, call and see us. Prices moderate. Terms to suit purchasers, and every horse guaranteed a breeder. Mention FREE TRADER.

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Keep in stock Tinned and Plain Building Paper, Lath, Hinges, Nails, and everything necessary to complete a house. We take contracts in any part of this or the adjoining states. Parties contemplating building would do well to call on us and get our figures.

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**Wrought Iron Cooking Ranges**  
**IRON CORNICES,**  
Corrugated Ceilings, Smoke Stacks, Iron Doors and Blinds; Water, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitting done. Churn and Deep Well Wind Mill Pumps; Repairs for all kinds, or brass pumps, stoves and ranges; Cream Cans, Milk Cans, and all kinds of Tinware made and repaired.  
H. SWEETSER.

**Sewing Machines,**  
ALL KINDS.  
We will sell you a first-class Sewing Machine cheaper than any one in this county, either for cash or installment. Oil and attachments on hand. All Machines fully warranted. Call and see.  
F. D. SWEETSER & CO.  
Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1884.